

MAILS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	FRIDAY, 5th March, 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KODE.....	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Iteki	About FRIDAY, 5th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN.....	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. F. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, 10th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Bizer	About FRIDAY, 12th March.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.....	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Iteki	THURSDAY, 25th March, 5 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	CALEDONNIEN	X.....	15th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....	TOURANE	Labellio	16th March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....	NORA	Martin	30th March, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

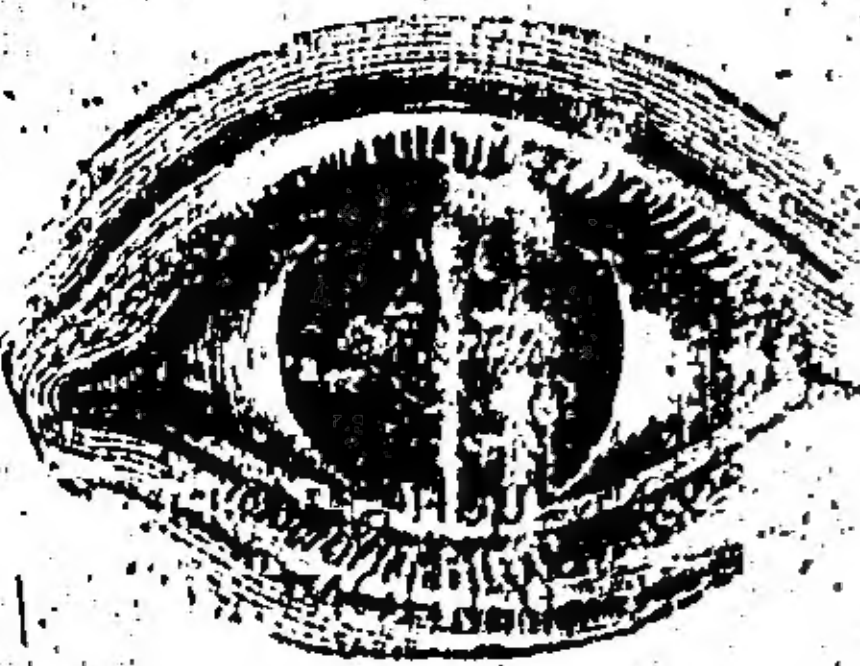
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbor and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favorably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebert, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valençay (Drôme-France). JALOUX, MAGRE & Co., Hongkong.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY

suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$3.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit everybody.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES.

RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND

RELIEF SCRAPES.

MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,

No. 27, Des Vieux Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firm and other

leading Establishments in the Colony, to

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Apparels

to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-

faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

is a condition (as a disease) which doctors give many names to, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same: the more pronounced being sleeplessness, loss of appetite, loss of energy for all the affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolute, total failure for all constitutional and conditions, is the loss of vitality.

VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY

to shew off these morbid feelings, and especially that as night succeeds the day this is a sure certain sign of a disease.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

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THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary annual meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 12.30 p.m., reads:—

The directors beg to submit to shareholders their report with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

The profit on working was \$243,713.58, as compared with \$350,290.37 in 1907.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including \$3,556.81 brought forward from last year, and after deducting directors' and auditors' fees and allowing for amounts expended in repairs, dredging and upkeep of property during the year, amounts to \$81,515.67, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To write off lighters 50,000.00
To write off stores 953.11
To carry forward to new account ... 30,102.56

\$81,515.67

Business during the year showed a continual falling off, especially in the storage of yarn and piece goods.

A contract has been made with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for the rebuilding of No. 1 wharf, which was destroyed in the 1906 typhoon.

A new heavy-weight steam crane was purchased in England, and a second-hand one acquired locally; no additions were made to launches and lighters.

Repairs to the extent of \$26,151.86 were necessitated by the severe typhoon which visited the Colony on the night of July 28th. The repairs caused by the 1906 typhoon were completed during the year.

To meet the requirements of the deep-draught steamers now visiting the port, it was found necessary to dredge round the wharves. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s dredger Canton River was employed for the purpose.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Mr. A. Fuchs, Mr. A. J. Raymond and Mr. A. G. Wood, resigned on leaving the Colony, while Mr. C. Brodersen was removed by death. Mr. E. A. Hewitt also resigned on leaving the Colony, but rejoined the Board on his return. Mr. F. G. Abbott serving during his absence. Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar, Mr. C. Brodersen and Mr. W. Helms joined the Board. These appointments require confirmation.

Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. S. D. Cousland retire in rotation, according to the articles of association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. W. H. Polts and A. O'D. Gourdin, have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

W. J. GRESSON,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Dr.

Liabilities.

To Capital, 60,000 fully

paid up shares at \$50...\$3,000,000

Less 776 shares not is-

sued..... 38,800

\$2,611,200.00

To Estate of G. Sharp (deceased)

mortgage..... 156,951.00

To Reserve fund 530,000.00

To Insurance fund 40,000.00

To Depreciation and repairs ac-

count 26,836.55

To Hongkong & Shanghai Bank .. 757,936.82

To Sundry creditors 243,861.97

To Unclaimed dividends..... 3,694.50

To Balance of profit and loss ac-

count..... 81,055.67

\$4,821,507.51

Cr.

Assets.

By value of land and

buildings at Kow-

loon as per last a/c \$1,218,383.07

Since expended ... 3,287.59

\$1,221,670.66

By value of wharves

at Kowloon as per

last account 235,705.22

Since expended on

new wharves ... 87,998.09

\$327,703.31

By value of railways

and rolling stock at

Kowloon as per last

account 91,030.73

Since expended on

new rails, &c., ... 6,321.14

9

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FOREIGN LOANS.

PRINCE REGENT'S ANXIETY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Prince Regent is much worried over the foreign loans already contracted.

He has given directions to the Grand Council to hang up a list of the foreign loans for the information of all officials.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

PROPOSED FOREIGN LOANS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd March.

All provinces are in favour of raising loans for the purpose of reorganising the Navy.

Prince Su is adverse to the proposal, and is employing his best energies to oppose it.

Later.

Prince Su and others have decided to establish naval colleges in Shantung, Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kongsing and Kiang-su.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

CHINA SEEKS RETROCESSION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Waiwupu is conducting negotiations with the British Minister in Peking, Sir John Jordan, for the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei.

TANG SHAO-YI.

RECALLED TO CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to H.E. Tang Shao-yi (now in Europe) to return to China at once.

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

LEUNG TSZ-YI DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Censors have presented a joint memorial charging Leung Tszy-yi with aiding and abetting Chan Pik, ex-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in his misdeeds and pointing out that, although Chan Pik has been dismissed, Leung Tszy-yi is allowed to manage affairs connected with the Ministry.

An Imperial edict has been issued commanding that cognizance be taken of the memorial.

A "COLLECTOR" OF JEWELS.

SENTENCED TO GAOL FOR ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

The story of an attempt to relieve Messrs. Falconer and Company of a expensive gold chain was related to Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court, today, when a man, giving the name of Ng Wing, was arraigned on a charge of attempted larceny. The chain was valued at \$100.

Police-Sergeant Gerard conducted the case for the police, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sir.

The manager of the complainant firm—Mr. T. Meek—stated that about three o'clock on Saturday the defendant and another native called at the firm and asked to see some gold chains. The witness produced three chains, the defendant picking up and examining the heaviest of the lot. Afterwards he picked up another chain, which he subsequently replaced on the tray on top of the other. A third chain was examined, for which defendant asked the price, and while the witness was examining the ticket on the chain, the defendant picked up the two previous chains, one of which was practically up his sleeve. The firm's comrade, who was standing near the witness, noticed what had been done and approached the defendant, who shook the chain down his sleeve. Witness then made to approach the defendant, who endeavoured to get away, but was caught, his accomplice escaping.

Mr. Otto Kong Sir, who appeared for the defence, asked Mr. Meek if he was suspicious of defendant when he entered the shop. The witness admitted that he was.

You were watching him very closely?—Yes, and he was watching me.

Why did you consent to serve him?—Because we have to serve people.

The police evidence was to the effect that when searched at the Central Police Station, defendant had only \$1.31 in his possession.

The Court (to defendant)—Have you ever been in the Colony before?—No. I come from Macao.

Mr. Otto Kong Sir submitted that there was no case for the prosecution, that Mr. Meek's evidence was biased, and that there was only the word of Mr. Meek against that of the defendant.

The Court—I find him guilty and I sentence him to three months' hard labour.

Sergeant Gerard pointed out that the accused had had a previous conviction, which was admitted by the witness, and that the sentence was altered to three months' hard labour.

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THE TAIPO MURDER.

ANOTHER MAN TO BE EXECUTED.

There are more developments to record in connection with the death of Mr. Chau Beng Chan. A young Singaporean, Mr. Chau Beng Chan was in the employ of the Opium Farmer and was stationed in a match at Tai-po. In the latter part of November, 1907, during the night-time, the unfortunate man was attacked by a number of men in his shed, and he was most cruelly murdered. Over a year passed without the mystery being solved. But about a month ago two of the murderers were arrested in Chinese territory, and were, after trial, sentenced to be executed by a Chinese Magistrate.

This morning, police headquarters were notified of the capture of two other men in connection with the murder. One on being brought before the Nantao magistrate, admitted being concerned in the tragedy, and he was ordered to be decapitated. The other pleaded "not guilty," and was remanded.

CHINESE WOMAN ROBBED.

SCENES IN DES VEXES AND QUEEN'S ROADS.

Des Vexes Road Central, near the Central Market, was the scene of some excitement just before one o'clock yesterday afternoon. A Chinese woman yelling, "Theft!" "Theft!" at the top of her voice, and a number of other people were seen pursuing a man, who was doing his best to keep away from the crowd—and a bad-looking crowd it was. The hunted one ran into the Central Market, through the side gate into Jubilee Street, where he was secured by his pursuers, thrown violently to the ground, and pummeled until a policeman arrived, and removed to the Central Police Station, followed by a big and yelling mob.

The man gave the name of Chudg Yau; unemployed, of First Street, and he was charged in the Police Court, this afternoon, with stealing from a woman named Wu Ng the sum of \$100 in notes. This charge the accused denied, and evidence was called by Inspector Featon, the prosecuting officer.

Wu Ng said that she was a hair-dresser and cook in the employ of a Hong family at 91, Wellington Street. Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday she obtained \$100 in notes from a money-changer's store in Queen's Road Central. "I walked to Des Vexes Road," she continued, "intending to catch a car for Wanchai. I had the money in my hand and an umbrella. I was about to put the money into my pocket when the girl was snatched from my hand."

The Court—Was the money wrapped up in anything?—Yes, in a handkerchief.

How did he come up to you?—I don't know. He intended to rob me; I had my attention directed elsewhere. I was putting the money in my pocket when he came along. It was quiet at the time.

Did you see him before the robbery?—No.

Proceeding, the woman said she gave chase. A number of other people pursued the defendant, who was caught, but the money had been handed over to a confederate, who escaped.

The defendant said he knew nothing of the matter. He was walking along the street. He saw a number of people running, some shouting "Catch the banknote thief!" Defendant stepped aside to allow them to pass. But he was knocked down and accused of stealing the banknotes. To show that he had nothing to do with the case he ordered the people to search him for the notes immediately. A *lukong* came up then and defendant was taken to the money-changer's and searched. There were no notes found in his pockets. All he had was sixty-five cents. On the way to the station the *lukong* instructed me to say that I handed the banknotes to another person. As I had not taken the banknotes, how could I say that? the defendant added. "I keep myself very particular, and I don't get into trouble. I have aged parents to look after and I have to work."

Questioned by the Court—He came to Hongkong last month. He had been in Hongkong before, but returned to Canton because he could not get work. He lived in First Street, West Point, near the Tung Wa Hospital, but did not know the number of the house. By trade he was a rice-pouder, and was employed by several rice shops in Hongkong.

The defendant was discharged.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

The Bill authorising the Indo-Chinese Administration to issue a loan of £5,000,000 (£1,250,000) for the completion of the Yunnan Railway was adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies on 2nd ult. It was met by some little criticism, whilst M. Doumer, ex-Governor-General of Indo-China, defended the Bill. He explained that the line, which is destined to open up the rich province of Fochuen, will cost £160,000,000.

A COOLIE, who arrived from the West River this morning, on board the steamer *Shun Lee*, was, on being searched, found in possession of twenty-three unstamped letters addressed to various merchants in this Colony. The defendant—Ho Chou—was prosecuted at the Magistrate's Court, this morning, for infringing the rights of the Postmaster-General, for which he was ordered to pay a fine of \$50, the alternative being three months' hard labour.

SHORTLY after three o'clock this morning the fire brigade, with Chief Inspector Baker in charge, was called out. Inquiries made elicited the information that a fire had broken out at 12, Wing Kai Street. When the brigade reached the scene the blaze had been extinguished, and it was learnt that the damage done amounted to about sixty cents. A bag containing some old iron left in the verandah of the house had taken fire by some reason, and the fire had spread to the verandah.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CHINESE HAWKER AT YAU-MA-TI.

The investigation into the cause of the death of a Chinaman named Chan Tang (38) at Yau-ma-ti the other day, was the subject of an inquiry at the Magistracy, this afternoon.

The Coroner (Mr. J. H. Kemp) presided, and the following juryman were empanelled: Messrs. John Lyons, James Lockhead, and L. E. Lammer.

The first witness called was a *foi* in the Tak Chan tobacco shop, in Salt Fish Lane. He lived with the deceased at 15, Temple Street, Yau-ma-ti. On the night of the death he returned to Hongkong. As a matter of fact he only slept in deceased's house one night. At about midnight of the job instant, the witness was awakened by hearing the deceased groaning. Believing that he had taken opium, witness gave him "something."

The Coroner—What did you give him?—Rice water.

Was there anything in it?—No.

Did he drink it?—As he was drinking it he died.

After he died was there any bleeding?—Yes, from his nose.

Did you know the deceased well?—Yes.

Did he take opium or morphine?—No.

After the death the witness reported the matter to the police and on the day following identified the body at the mortuary. The deceased was witness' nephew and earned his living hawking saltfish. His business was not a profitable one, but witness never heard him saying he would commit suicide. When witness returned home on the night in question the deceased was asleep, but he did not rouse him.

By Dr. Macfarlane—Was the man conscious when you gave him the rice water?—No.

Li Chun, a *foi* engaged in the shop in which deceased also worked, said that deceased went to work with him four months ago. The business was a losing one. He did not know whether the deceased was at any time depressed. The latter spoke sometimes of the bad state of business. Deceased never took opium, and witness did not know whether he was in the habit of taking morphine. Deceased said nothing to witness of feeling unwell.

The Court—Had he been gambling? He told me he had gone across the harbour and lost a few dollars.

Witness was in the house when his *confère* died. He (witness) came over to Hongkong that day, got drunk, and returned home and went to bed. Shortly afterwards he was awakened by the other *foi*, and proceeding to deceased's bed, heard him groaning. Witness tried to awake him, but was not successful. The rest of the story regarding the attention paid to the deceased witness corroborated in detail.

The Court—Had you received any rat poison from the Sanitary Department?—I don't know what it looks like and as far as I know I haven't seen any about the shop.

By Dr. Atkinson—Did you see the deceased earlier in the day—that morning?—Yes. The man did not appear sick.

The Court, after further inquiries as to what "rice-water" was, learnt from the witness that it was warm water, and was a medicine given to persons suffering from opium poisoning.

The Government Analyst (Mr. Frank Brown) said that on 31st January he received from Dr. Macfarlane a stomach, the contents of which he examined, and found therein 1/60th grain of phosphorus, 1/3 grains of morphine, and some acid, which showed that deceased took morphine as opium. The stomach was fairly full—there was about a pound of food in it. The amount of phosphorus in the rat poison issued by the Sanitary authorities was 1/16th part of a grain in a ball. The minimum dose of phosphorus to cause death was 1/6th part of a grain, and with morphine four grains. It would require from four to six grains of opium for death to result.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, of the Kowloon mortuary, who made the *post mortem* examination, said that he found deceased's right lung congested; the stomach was full of undigested food; the liver showed no sign of fatty degeneration. There was a garlic odour from the stomach contents and the lungs. He tested the gastric odour and it appeared to witness to have been caused by the vegetables in the stomach. The cause of death in his opinion was due to pneumonia. The doctor, on being questioned, said there was no evidence of death being caused by phosphorus. It was really difficult to say whether deceased died of pneumonia or opium—a sufficient dose of the opium he had. The congested lung was in itself sufficient to cause death.

There were several more questions put to the witness by the Coroner, but neither they nor their answers could be heard at the reporters' table. One remark Dr. Macfarlane was understood to make—that he could not say definitely what was the immediate cause of death—opium or pneumonia. There was a smell of opium about the stomach, but that was partly covered by the garlic odour.

By Dr. Atkinson—Why did you send the stomach to the Government Analyst when you noticed opium?—There was no distinctive signs of opium. I knew that phosphorus poisoning had been laid down in the district, and I did not want any doubt left.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., said that opium had certainly a bad effect on pneumonia. It would tend to aggravate it and hasten death. It would take an effect on the lungs almost immediately after taking.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from pneumonia, hastened by an overdose of opium."

On 2nd ult. the crew of the cruiser *Warrior* was drafted to the *Andromeda*, at Devonport, for passage to Hongkong, for the re-commissioning of the cruiser *Andromeda*. The *Andromeda* was to leave on 5th inst. for Hongkong, calling at Malta to disembark ratings for the Mediterranean.

CRUISER ON A REEF.

"THE WRONG TURNING"

"VASCO DA GAMA" SUCCESSFULLY TOWED OFF.

Cruisers are no good at steep-chasing. Portugal's very best boat, the *Vasco da Gama*, made a gallant attempt, late on Wednesday night, to leap a fence that barred her way into the Singapore Roadstead, and got stuck, reportedly in the *Singapore Free Press* of 26th ult. The "fence," in point of fact, was a coral reef that curves outwards near St. John's Island, and the *Vasco da Gama* went straight for it, lured on, no doubt, by the beautiful array of Singapore town.

A "TRAP" FOR THE UNWARY.

The lagoon that is formed between the eastern end of Blakan Mat, St. John's Island, and one or two other islets close by forms a veritable trap for unwary vessels "feeling" their way into the Roadstead. Presumably there was some confusion regarding the lights, buoys, and what not that mark the real way to Singapore. Even in broad daylight the most experienced skipper might make an error hereabouts, and it is nothing much to marvel at that the Portuguese man-of-war should take a wrong turning on a dull and misty night.

In point of fact, there is a channel between Blakan Mat and the reef, but it is of such a tortuous nature that only small craft, manned by skippers who know every inch of the way, could hope to get through—at night time, at any rate—successfully. Much less chance, therefore, is there for such a cumbersome thing as a cruiser, with its considerable draught, to get through. A safe way round, of course, is outside St. John's Island; and there is the nearer channel, via "Lo's Wife," but the *Vasco da Gama* believed she had struck the right course. And she had.

POWERFUL TUG AT WORK.

It was an hour or so before high tide on Wednesday night when the cruiser struck. Attempts were made to refloat her later, but without success, and the only thing was to wait the services of a Tanjong Pagar tug in the morning. Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday the tug *Varuna*, one of the most powerful tugs at work in Far Eastern ports, set out from the wharf for St. John's Island. The *Varuna*, which is under the command of Capt. J. C. Davies, has engines of 1,200 h.p. Her capabilities in connection with salvage work have been tested on many occasions in the past. It is a noteworthy fact that the T. P. salvage department has had no less than seven important jobs to tackle in the space of twelve months, dating back to the stranding of the Japanese tramp steamer *Kaiyoku Maru* on Tree Island.

Capt. Alex. Snow, pilot, had already proceeded on board the Portuguese boat, and was busy directing preparations for the towing operation when the *Varuna* reached the spot. To get within hauling distance of the *Vasco da Gama* the tug had to take a very circuitous route between the reefs, then almost covered by the rising tide. Some delay was caused through the *Varuna* being warned off the line of fire of the guns at Blakan Mat, which were engaged in target practice.

The cruiser lay with her stern in deep water, her prow propped up on the coral ledge. At an earlier hour the tilt of the vessel was more pronounced but with the rise of the tide she righted herself somewhat.

The process of connecting hawsers with the tug and the stern of the cruiser was carried on with all speed. The *Vasco da Gama* had two anchors let down aft, so that by hauling on these, when all was in readiness, the efforts of the tug were somewhat facilitated. A steelwire rope was taken on board the cruiser, and attached to it was a huge low-rope, about six inches in thickness. This rope was brand new and was now used for the first time.

EASILY REFLOATED.

All preparations being complete, the *Varuna* went ahead. At first the two vessels were at right angles, but as the tug swung round and came in astiright line with the cruiser it was seen that the stranded boat was in a likely way to being shifted. And so it proved. Less than five minutes steaming by the *Varuna* sufficed. The *Vasco da Gama* slid off the reef as gently and easily as if she were just being launched. This was at 12.25, after little more than half an hour's work.

The release of the ship, in fact, was so quickly accomplished that there was not enough time to haul in the ropes attached to her stern anchors. One of these ropes fouled a propeller as was proved by an examination made by a couple of Malay divers for the *Varuna*.

It was at first thought the *Vasco da Gama* might steam through the narrow channel out into the Roadstead, but this project was abandoned as being too risky, and the cruiser, with only one propeller going, steamed slowly round the outside of St. John's Island to a convenient anchorage.

Those engaged in the work of extricating the cruiser from her difficult position are to be congratulated on the facility with which they accomplished their purpose.

CRUISER NOT DAMAGED.

On examination it was found the *Vasco da Gama* had sustained only slight damage in grounding on the reef.

The *Vasco da Gama* is a cruiser of 2,972 tons. She was built in 1876 at Blackwall, and reconstructed in 1903 at Loughborough. She cost £135,000 to build. Her length is 233 ft., beam 40 ft., draught 18 ft., and indicated horse power 5,000. She carries ten guns, can steam 15 knots, and has a crew of 218. The *Vasco da Gama* is the only armoured ship Portugal possesses. The Portuguese navy includes twelve cruisers, eighteen small gunboats and a number of river gunboats.

A young Chinaman was drowned in Hongkong Bay late on Tuesday night. He was engaged in rowing a dingy to the shore when he lost his balance and fell into the water, disappearing immediately. A search was made for the body but without any success.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. ARNOLD, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

SATURDAY,

the 13th March, 1909, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A UNIQUE AND RARE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAIN

Comprising—
OLD HIRATO, IMARI, MAKUDZU and OWARI VASES, BOWLS and JARS, &c. (In different Designs and various Colours). Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [532]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched as above about 10th April.

For Freight, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [533]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MACEDONIA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Malwa*.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Namur*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [534]

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd March.

As a result of the appointment of Tsotai Woppy Ping Yui as Resident Director-General in Canton by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, to look after the interests of this particular line in the province of Kwangtung, the Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway here now appear to be in a state of alarm lest the working of the Company will be more or less hindered by the interference of the newly-appointed official, especially with regard to the orders that have been given him to carry out, as reported yesterday. No doubt, the action of H.E. Chang Chih-tung in appointing a special official in Canton is really to investigate into the working and to check all accounts of the Company in order to find out the mismanagement and to remove the differences in feeling among the shareholders. H.E. Chang has frequently received reports of the unsatisfactory state of affairs under the management of the present Board of Directors. Of the members of the Directors of the Company, most are men from the Charitable Institutions, and considering the high salaries they draw, the majority of shareholders have expressed a decided feeling of opposition and numerous complaints have been lodged against them. Moreover, the directors are believed to have obtained other benefits in addition to their high salaries from the Company, so the shareholders expect this newly-appointed official to strictly investigate into the working of the Company and to make matters clear to the public. On the contrary, the nine Charitable Institutions, promoters of the Company, yesterday forwarded a telegraphic despatch to H.E. Chang Chih-tung requesting him to cancel the appointment of Tsotai Wong as President Director-General and at the same time petitioned Viceroy H.E. Chang Jen Chon to help them in the matter. It is hardly probable that H.E. Chang Chih-tung will accede to their request. At present, matters in connection with the Railway would again appear to be in a state of chaos and the result remains to be seen.

AN IGNORANT PROTEST.

The people of the Nam She village in Tung Kuo district are against the construction of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) passing the vicinity of the village. Expectant Magistrate Lau Chao Ching was yesterday sent by the Viceroy to the spot to persuade the people to acquiesce.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

Admiral Li Chun again proceeded to Hongkong yesterday.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersecretary at 11.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th March.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd inst. to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [104]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Buildings, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [356]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Intimation.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.TRAVELLING
REQUISITES.

TRUNKS.

Solid
English
Leather,
From \$42 Each.Best
Willesden
Canvas,
From \$25 Each.Black
Waterproof
Leather
Bound,
From \$28 Each.Saratogas,
From \$18 Each.LADIES'
HAT BOXES
(To hold Six Hats)Black, Brown, and
Willesden,
From \$15 Each.Kit Bags,
Gladstones,
Umbrella Cases,
Holdalls, Rugs,
Rug Straps,
Luggage Tags,
&c., &c., &c.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1909.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 6th March, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:—
GOLD PHOTO PICTURES, CHERRY-
WOOD CARVED DESKS, TABLES,
SOFA, CHAIRS, IVORY CARVING
FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS,
VASES and BUDDHAS, SILK-EMBROID-
ERED and CUT-VELVET WALL
HANGINGS, SCREENS, FINE PAINTED
SATSUMA BOWLS, VASES and PLATES,
MOTHER O'PEARL INLAID SCREENS,
PANELS, FROG-SKIN HAND BAGS,
KAGA and NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 10th March, 1909, at 3 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
OLD AND RARE JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:—
SATSUMA, IVORY CARVINGS,
BRONZES, BLACKWOOD CABINETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th Feb., 1909.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY
SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th Feb., 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the result of a long and arduous search, and has been
discovered by a man of genius, who has been
working for years on this problem, and has now
at last succeeded in finding the solution.

THERAPION.

This preparation is made of the most
valuable and reliable of medicines, and is
entirely free from any harmful or
poisonous ingredients.

It is a powerful and effective
remedy for all the most common
ailments of the human body, and is
especially valuable in cases of
indigestion, constipation, and
neuralgia.

It is a most valuable and
reliable remedy for all the most
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CHINESE FINANCE.

Within the past few days the information has been vouchsafed to the reading public of China that H. E. Tang Shao-yi, before leaving England, had dispatched three important telegrams to Peking, in which he laid emphasis on the desirability of abolishing the old and developing iron mines, the advantage to be derived from a dollar unit throughout the Empire and the necessity of introducing a gold standard. To the plain man quite unimpressed by any desire to cavil, it may seem that a journey of fifteen or twenty thousand miles is a long price to have paid for such conclusions. Surely they might have been arrived at by much less expensive means. But the practical effect of Tang Shao-yi's mission as a whole, as it begins to be realized and as compared with the flourish of trumpets in which his Excellency left China is too discouraging for any need to dwell upon a single aspect of it. For some five months the Chinese Envoy and his suite have been travelling through Japan and the United States, to London and Paris; thence, presumably, in due course to Berlin and St. Petersburg; and so back to Peking whither, it is said, his Excellency's return has been hastened by telegrams, in consequence of the death of the late Empress Dowager. That China is in a state for want of able administrators, among whom Tang Shao-yi is by no means the least, cannot be gainsaid. It would still be difficult, however, to understand why he could not have been left to carry out his appointed duty of studying the financial systems of other countries. It is true that his position in China has been won by skill in foreign affairs, which are not usually regarded as the best training for financial work. But he was probably as well fitted for the task as any other of his colleagues who might have been chosen; and the main point is that he was on the spot, and that, had there been a real desire on the part of Peking that he should make thorough study of financial questions, no obstacle need have been expected from foreign Governments who have so much reason for desiring a healthy state of finance in China. The exact reasons for which Tang Shao-yi left America have never been divulged, but it appears to be undoubted that his stay was cut short of the period originally intended. In England he remained for less than three weeks and even with the advantage of a long Sunday morning spent in the company of Mr. Lloyd George, it cannot be thought that this was time enough for his Excellency to grasp all the details of national finance. In short, it looks as if the mission would share the fate of so many Chinese undertakings, as a fine piece of spectacular effect unfortunately devoid of any material gain.

That this should be the end of Tang Shao-yi's tour of the world is the more deplorable in that China's financial condition, aggravated by decrease in Customs revenue and the heavy fall in the value of silver, is becoming daily more and more acute. According to recent calculations given in *The Times*, the Government will have to provide, during the present year, a total of £4,416,450, or more than £120,000 in excess of last year's demand, for the service of loans contracted before 1902, Boxer indemnity loans and railway loans. To meet these claims it can rely upon the Customs to the estimated extent, roughly, of some £4,000,000, and the earnings of railways, about another million. But outside these sources the total available resources of Peking from all directions and at a generous computation are not considered to exceed between sixty and seventy millions of taels, out of which must be paid all expenses of government, civil list, Imperial household and pensioners and security-holders in general. The flood of Imperial edicts dealing with financial questions, which has poured from Peking during the past three months, is evidence that Prince Chun and his advisers are alive to their predicament. But since the avowed purpose of every edict is to bring provincial revenues within the clutches of the Central Government, it cannot be thought that the latter's chances of success are very bright. New loans from abroad are believed to be inevitable in the near future, if only to prevent various public works, such for example as the Anhui railways, from being brought to a standstill. Yet without the Government adheres to its view that no foreign loans are to be raised without its own sanction, the provinces remain equally determined to admit the operation of no loan which involves control by Peking. The situation is not helped by the apparent confusion prevailing in the Palace. How far it is accurate to say that the death of the late Empress Dowager has removed the sole force that was able to preserve a balance, even though one-sided, between contending factions, it is, perhaps, impossible for the outside world to estimate. But the constant impeachments of one official and another, among whom the best and the worst are almost equally involved, do not convey much sense of security, and are very little calculated to persuade the provincials to surrender their revenues to the inspection and absorption of the capital.

What in these circumstances, will become of Tang Shao-yi's telegrams, what of the long-cherished project of naval reconstruction, are questions which admit of but one answer. It would be ridiculous to suppose that China has not wealth enough in her natural resources for these and all possible schemes of reorganization that are required to bring her into line with the great Powers. But without the aid of an efficient economic system and an uncorrupted civil service, in other words without radical alteration of the whole body of the nation, the problem of tapping those resources may be deemed well-nigh insoluble. There is an inevitable pathos in the reflection that those who see most clearly the weakness of China's condition are themselves, directly or indirectly, responsible for it; and it is easy to understand with what bitterness the nation at large may reflect that its embarrasments date from the time of its coming into intimate contact with the outside world. But even if it were possible to put back the clock, so that the difficulties of to-day might solve themselves as

doubtless they have done in past ages, such retrogression would scarcely suit the newly awakened ambitions of the Empire. Since China has set herself to adopt foreign ways and ideas of life, the grand stake of the moment lies in her believing that she can yet dispense with the aid of foreign instructors. From this point of view it matters comparatively little whether the mission of Tang Shao-yi has been scamped or not. With the best intentions in the world and the best paper authority to support his views, it is questionable whether he would be able to command the necessary confidence of his colleagues in the work of financial organization. To put Chinese finances on the approved basis which is admitted to be the essential preliminary of all other reform, there is no alternative but the appointment of a foreign financial expert, after the manner of what has been done in other countries that have required to be saved from their own incompetence. —N. C. D. News.

A FIGHT WITH A LION.

AN OFFICER'S THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Plymouth, Feb. 5.—When the P. and O. Company's steamer *Mormora* reaches London to-morrow morning, one of her passengers, Lieutenant Anderson, late of the 18th Hussars, will be landed and conveyed to hospital. He is suffering from blood poisoning, following injuries received when he was mauled a month or so ago by an African lion.

Lieutenant Anderson is still confined to his cabin. He had a narrow escape from death, and even on the homeward voyage an operation had to be resorted to in the effort to save his right leg from amputation. Lieutenant Anderson, who belongs to the Intelligence Department, was on a shooting expedition with a native servant on the border of Somaliland and Abyssinia, when he had the encounter. He was armed with a double-barrelled shooting rifle when he sighted the animal in the distance. His first shot grazed the lion's skull, infuriated, he savage beast hurled itself at the hunter and struck him to the ground. A second charge lodged in its head.

Roaring with rage and mad with pain, the lion seized Lieutenant Anderson and bit him through the knee. All the while it was clawing him wildly, tearing his clothes to pieces, and inflicting nasty wounds about the body. Fighting desperately for his life, Lieutenant Anderson used the butt end of his rifle and battered away at the lion's head and jaw, which were streaming with blood from the gunshot wound.

Meanwhile the officer's native servant had appeared on the scene and proceeded to take an active part in the unequal struggle. His weapons were not of the character one would have chosen for battle with an infuriated lion, but he readily joined his master in the fray, and whilst Lieutenant Anderson, who was enduring agonising pain, was projecting himself as best he could with the empty rifle, the native attacked the lion. At length loss of blood told, and with strength fast ebbing the lion was beaten off and vanquished.

Quickly he slunk off, and later was found dead not far away. Lieutenant Anderson was as speedily as possible sent to Aden.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is hereby notified that on and after the 1st March, the selling price of ice, will be reduced to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

Benger's Food is
mixed with fresh
new milk when
used, is dainty
and delicious,
highly nutritive,
and most easily
digested. Infants
thrive on it, and
delicate or aged
persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in tins, by all
Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BENGER'S
FOOD

Intimation.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Colapound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalse, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST."
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th March, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 9th March, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"PALMA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo, by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me to any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

S.S. "NERA"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex
S.S. *Charente* and *Malapan* and from
Havre ex S.S. *Charente*, in connection with
above Steamer are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception of Opium,
Treasure and Valuables are being landed
and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
instructions are received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after MONDAY, the 8th March, at Noon,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 8th March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 8th March, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPFONIN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

WEATHER FORECAST AND
STORM WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the
mast in front of the Water Police Station at
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected
here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and a DRUM below Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock Aberdeen.
Waglan San Ki Wan.
Stanley Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson Sha Tan Kol.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light houses.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TOBACCONISTS & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TOBACCOS.

John Cotton's Nos. 1 & 2;

Carven Mixture; Ardath

Special Mixture; Black Cat;

Garrick Smoking Mixture.

Phillips' Finest Smoking Mix-

ture, "Non Far" Tobac-

co, and other well-known

brands.

CIGARETTES.

Garrick Cigarettes; State Ex-

press; Quo Vadis; Craven

Mixture; Clarence Extra;

Virginian; Knight Ban-

neret; Turkish; Martin's

"Non-throat"; Three Cas-

tles (Magnums).

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$10 per annum.

WHOLELY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional

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will be charged as for a full month.

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any extra charge. On copies sent by post an

additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the

world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty

five cents (for cash only).

MARRIAGE.

On February 2, at Southend-on-Sea, P. R.

WOLFF, of Hongkong, to IRMA EMBRECHTS.

DEATH.

On January 31, at Montreux, OSWALD CRAW-

FORD, C.M.G., aged 74, son of late J. Crawford,

F.R.S., formerly Governor of Singapore.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Readers who take a purely academic interest in the progress of the Canton-Hankow railway must be getting somewhat tired of the procrastinating methods of the officials delegated to proceed with the construction of that important link in the chain of railways with which it is proposed to endow the Middle Kingdom. What then must be the feeling of those who have a direct monetary interest at stake? Over and over again it has been made to appear that all the difficulties which have beset the line through Kwangtung and Kwangsi and also through Hupoh and Hoonan have been settled, and that at last the engineers had instructions to start in real earnest with the work, but new obstacles have arisen either in the shape of financial stress or intestine strife, with the result that the line is proceeding at a snail's pace. Such was evidently the opinion of the members of the China Association, Hongkong branch, when they remarked in the annual report that "the question of rail-

ways in China has been continually in the mind of the members of the Committee. Very little correspondence has, however, passed concerning it, as the larger question more immediately affecting the interest of the Colony—the progress of the Canton-Hankow line—has not emerged into any such practicable shape as to render representation of any avail. Recent events indicate that the Chinese authorities are coming to realise the inadvisability of waiting until China possesses the capital and engineering skill requisite for the building of the northern section, and it is to be hoped that the existing rumours of a foreign loan to be devoted to that purpose, will prove true." The Chairman, Mr. Murray Stewart, however, did not entirely agree with the suggestion that affairs in connection with the trunk line were at a standstill for he observed that "when the Hongkong Government lent the money for its redemption the understanding was that the line was to be built; the project was not to be hinged up or merely played with. For some time it looked as if the Chinese were merely playing with it. That was the impression which I received some two years ago when I paid a visit to Hankow. I was still under that impression when at last year's annual meeting, after a year's absence in England and speaking with the greater freedom of an ordinary member, I made a remark which was held unduly to disparage the progress made. I desire now to make what amends I can by giving equal publicity to an opinion recently expressed by an expert witness, a highly qualified railway engineer, that, judged on the lines which have been adopted by the management, progress may be regarded as not unsatisfactory." Of course that is not fulsome praise and, indeed, some people would hold that the statement was so diluted that it amounted to a minor indictment of the officials concerned. Be that as it may, it was certainly hoped and believed that when His Excellency Chang Chi-tung was appointed Superintendent-General of the railway to Hankow a fresh impetus would be given to the project. That opinion was based on the ground that His Excellency regarded the Canton-Hankow line as one of his pet godchildren and had ever declared himself to be its strenuous supporter. The events which occurred last year, when the Imperial Court was plunged into mourning, withdrew attention from the undertaking in the two Kwang Provinces and for a time it was utterly neglected, Chang Chi-tung was too busy engaged in safeguarding his own position and defeating the intrigues which sprang up like mushrooms in a night to attend to a matter which had already been deferred so long. There are evidences now that Chang Chi-tung is showing renewed interest in the construction of the line, and is gathering up the strings so that he may understand the precise position of affairs. In an interesting communication which appeared in yesterday's *Telegraph*, our Canton correspondent gave details of a lengthy despatch which the Resident Director had received from His Excellency the Superintendent-General, from which it would appear that the actual condition of things are scarcely known at Peking. According to the despatch, the head of the undertaking as representing the Imperial Government desires to obtain complete copies of all papers dating from the redemption of the concession and desires the resident official to make out a plan showing in detail how many *li* of the line were built before, and how many after, the redemption of the concession, how many of them have been surveyed and how many have not, together with a complete list of the staff of the company; to report in detail on the total amount collected on account of the first and second calls on shares, and to give the names of all shareholder; to report the total amount of expenditure, the amount of deposits and the money in hand; and to report the proceeds collected from passengers and on goods together with the petty cash account. We find in a previous article sent by our Canton correspondent that since the beginning of this year, the collection of the second call of shares by the different Charitable Institutions for the Canton-Hankow Railway Company amounts to some \$60,000 taels, and the total amount since the 7th moon last year has reached the sum of some 6,000,000 taels, which represent 80% of the total amount of capital to be collected by the second call. That would appear to be a fairly satisfactory result, and indeed is better than could have been expected in all the circumstances. But we are still a long way from realising the dream of the promoters of the railway. The money collected up to the present time is not nearly sufficient for the construction of the line through the Southern Provinces and unless we are much mistaken the offer of the British and Chinese Corporation to raise a loan of £5,000,000 for the use of the railway will have to be accepted if we are to witness the completion of the track within a reasonable period. Some time ago it was reported that an Agreement had been arranged between the Corporation and the directors of the Hupoh-Hoonan section whereby the former agreed to provide the latter with a loan of twenty million dollars to be devoted towards the work of constructing

the extension in question. Whether that loan agreement has been signed or not it is difficult to say, but evidently a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at, seeing that two or three days ago we published a telegram to the effect that work on that section was to be commenced immediately. When Chang Chi-tung receives the information he has demanded there is just a possibility that the terminal section may be advanced so that the junction with Hankow may be expedited, but it is not well to be over-optimistic. One's hopes and the aspirations of those who have associated themselves with the undertaking have been so frequently dashed that it would be foolish to expect too much, and we can only wait for the meeting of shareholders which will be held in the near future.

PRAISE FOR THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Shipping men in Hongkong as well as elsewhere throughout the British Dominions may well hold their heads a little higher when they learn of the opinion which that redoubtable seaman, Lord Charles Beresford, holds of the mercantile marine service. The average shore-going person has little knowledge and probably less appreciation of the anxieties and difficulties which afflict the officers and men of the merchant service, their sole understanding being usually derived from a casual saunter on a ship-and-span liner where all discomforts, trials and inconveniences are hidden away from the eye of the visitor or the passenger. The landlubber in most cases will travel in safety a matter of 12,000 miles without realising his indebtedness to the "man at the wheel," or the whole-hearted devotion to duty which has contributed to that safety and multiplicity of conveniences. But the gallant Admiral, whose outspokenness and enthusiasm on every phase of sea life are bywords, comes to their rescue with his characteristic force. And if the ears of the ordinary sailor man do not tingle with pleasure it is probably because he has grown so used to rebuffs that he is not inclined to place too high a value on praise. But we fancy he will be unable to refrain from quiet satisfaction when he learns on the authority of Lord Charles Beresford that "the British Empire depends upon the two great sea services for its existence." "There is no beating about the bush there, no damping with faint praise, no searching for fine phrases in acknowledging honest merit. The two services are placed side by side in maintaining the glory of the Empire, which is as it should be. The communication in which this dictum was laid down by the Admiral was addressed to the secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild last month. Writing from H.M.S. *King Edward VII* at Portsmouth, Lord Charles Beresford said: "You are quite right in stating that I have the very keenest interest in the Mercantile Marine, its officers, and men, and all that appertains to its welfare and good. The British Empire depends upon the two great Sea Services for its existence—on the one hand, the Mercantile Marine for the rapid and punctual delivery of food, and on the other, the Military Shipping for policing the seas, and preserving intact the line of communication for the Mercantile Marine in war. The closer we get together in this community of interests, the better for the Empire. Good co-operation and efficient signalling is perhaps one of the most important methods by which closer connection can be brought about. All in the Royal Navy thoroughly recognise the loyal and able way in which the Mercantile Marine carries out its duties, often under extremely difficult and dangerous circumstances, and appreciate the excellent manner in which the Mercantile Marine has taken up the question of signalling between the two great Services." The sentiment is admirable in every respect and should help to cement the bonds which bind all sailors together. If the Admiral's words are only brought to the attention of those landmen who are apt to hold themselves superior to those who go down to the sea in ships it may assist them in realising the debt they owe to those whose efforts and duties are daily combining to ensure the federation of the Empire which all Britons are anxious to see consummated.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil has left London for China, via Siberia.

Acting Gunner E. T. Sproson has been appointed to the cruiser *King Alfred*, flagship of the China Squadron, for quarter-deck duties.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of James William Jamieson, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, to reside at Canton.

The importation of opium into the United States, except for medicinal purposes, is now prohibited, the Bill of the House of Representatives to that effect having passed the Senate on 2nd ult.

Colonel Babine, V.C., C.M.G., C.B., Inspector of Medical Services, is presently on voyage to the East on a tour of inspection, which will take him to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and various stations in its objective.

Hongkong University Scheme.

CHINESE COMMUNITY SEEKS ELUCIDATION.

THE QUESTION OF FEES.

In our report of the first meeting of the Chinese sub-committee we stated that Mr. Lau Chu-pak submitted a series of five questions to the Chair, which Dr. Ho Kai answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. The replies were reported in the vernacular press, of which the following is a free translation:—
The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said:—Mr. Lau Chu-pak pointed out that doubts exist in the minds of the people and with a view of obtaining elucidation has put to me a series of five questions. I must clear up all these points so as to remove the doubts from the minds of the people.
1.—The University scheme was promoted by Europeans. The principal object is to benefit Chinese. The President of the Committee is H.E. the Governor. The other members of the Committee are: Bishop Lander, who is a graduate of Cambridge University; the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, who is rector of the Hongkong College of Medicine; Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., honorary treasurer, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works; Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Registrar-General; Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., barrister-at-law; Hon. Mr. H. N. Mody, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and myself, the representatives of the Chinese on the Legislative Council. When the University becomes an accomplished fact those who are versed in educational matters, whether Europeans or Chinese, will be eligible for nomination to the executive committee, and no discrimination will be made as to whether the persons are Chinese or foreigners. The Hongkong College of Medicine has, for its rector, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., the Medical Officer of Health, attached to the Sanitary Department, is the dean; I am the rector's assessor, Dr. J. C. Thomson is the secretary, and Dr. R. M. Gibson, representative of the Alice Memorial and Netherlands Hospitals, while Dr. G. P. Jordan is the representative of the General Council. All donors, whether Chinese or foreigners, will have the right to nominate some one to represent them on the Council of the University when the time comes for the nomination.
Mr. Chan Chik-yu:—With whom will the subscriptions be deposited?
Dr. Ho Kai:—Sir Paul Chater as honorary treasurer.
Mr. Chan Chik-yu inquired whether it would not be desirable to have a Chinese gentleman appointed treasurer as well.
Dr. Ho Kai:—If you, gentlemen, all agree, we can nominate one or two from our number. I will write to the Governor and request His Excellency to decide this point.
Mr. Chan Chik-yu proposed that a Chinese treasurer be nominated.
Mr. Tam Tze-kong seconded, and the motion was adopted *nem. con.*
Continuing, Dr. Ho Kai said:—The reasons why the diplomas issued to the licentiates of the Hongkong College of Medicine are not recognised by the British Government and the authorities in other countries, are because the Hongkong College of Medicine has not been recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons in England. All colleges of medicine in England must be recognised by the Royal College before the diplomas can be recognised by the authorities in British possessions. The Hongkong College of Medicine must first of all have a building of its own and must have added to its curriculum one or two additional subjects before it can be recognised by the Royal College. We have been fortunate in obtaining a donation of \$5,000 from Mr. Lai Hing for the erection of the building. Last year Dr. Thomson was on a visit to England and availed himself of the opportunity to confer with the president of the Royal College who stated that when the building is completed, it will be necessary to have two resident professors in the College to lecture on anatomy and physiology and to teach advanced courses of medicine in the College. When all these are attained, then the Royal College is certain to recognise the status of the Hongkong College. Once the local College of Medicine is recognised by the British society, other countries cannot fail to recognise its proper status. Last year two licentiates of the Hongkong College of Medicine proceeded to Scotland to enter the College of Surgeons and Physicians and to qualify for diplomas there. The University did not require them to prosecute further studies there and permitted them to at once present themselves for the final examination for certificates of competency. Among two licentiates entered the Edinburgh University and took up a course of studies. The University allowed them to go up for their examination of M. P. degrees after two years' study there. These facts should give you an idea of the training the students receive in the Hongkong College of Medicine. When the Hongkong University is completed the medical students who will go through all the courses there must attain a higher standard of efficiency than those of the Hongkong College of Medicine and, of course, their diplomas will be recognised by the Royal College. If any of you gentlemen still have any doubts in your minds, after my explanations, I will refer you to the Governor's appeal, the thirteen paragraph of which reads: "That so soon as there shall be undergraduates qualified to go up for their final examination, the London or other British University be requested to conduct the examination for degrees, and that so soon as one or more students of the Hongkong University have thus graduated, the Governor be requested to apply to His Majesty in Council for the grant of a Royal Charter." That being the case there need be no fear that the diplomas to be granted by the Hongkong University will not be recognised in other parts.

At this stage, Mr. Chan Chik-yu inquired if students qualifying in law in the Hongkong University will have their diplomas recognised in England.

Dr. Ho Kai:—Certainly.

The Chairman, continuing, said:—To begin with there will be three faculties in the Hongkong University, those of medicine, engineering and science. When there are plenty of funds and numerous students other faculties will be introduced. At present it is impossible to form an idea as to the amount of subscriptions that can be collected. Every additional faculty means an additional professor whose salary will be about \$10,000 a year. At present it is proposed to start with only medicine and engineering, because there are several tens of students in the Technical Institute and over twenty students in the College of Medicine. As to Mr. Lau Chu-pak's fourth question, he stated that the Universities in India were not recognised in England. I don't know whether that is so or not, but, if so, it must be because the students are not up to the standard or because of inefficient training. In the case of the Hongkong University those who are eligible for admission must hold Oxford Local A.A. certificates, or must pass an entrance examination and when the Royal Charter is granted it will certainly be recognised in England. I now come to the fifth and last question. With regard to the doubt that the fees to be charged will be excessive, I have frequently consulted with the Governor on that point. The fees will not exceed \$300 a year—\$240 will be nearer the mark. If high fees are charged, only the sons of the well-to-do stand to benefit and not the sons of the middle class and of the poor. If the fees be too high I will not venture to support the scheme. The Governor has agreed to decide about the fees after it is known what the subscriptions will be. I trust the Governor will fall in with my views. The Aberdeen University charges the lowest fees, being about £12 a year. The reason why they can afford to charge such small fees is because a wealthy individual has bequeathed them an enormous endowment. If the endowment fund of the Hongkong University can bring a return of \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year, each student will have to pay about \$500 a year, including board and lodging. If he goes to London for his education he will have to pay from \$3,500 to \$5,000 a year as against \$500 in Hongkong, and the diplomas to be issued here will not be inferior to those of England. So it is obvious the Chinese will derive large benefits from the scheme.

HOME VIEWS.

The success of the College of Medicine in Hongkong, founded in the year 1887, seems recently to have excited public attention. A small group of medical men and scientists have during the 22 years of the existence of the College devoted themselves in the most self-sacrificing manner to teaching the various branches of medical study without reward, and in the face of many difficulties these men have shown that the Chinese are apt pupils, and are anxious to know Western medicine, and that they become excellent practitioners. They have shown that nothing is wanted except encouragement to reach the full fruition of what in the early days were nothing more or less than mere dreams of the enthusiastic founders. The basis of organisation is there; the teachers are to hand, and the pupils are ready; nothing is wanted except money to bring into being a well-equipped medical school. But the founders and workers in the College of Medicine have done more, than that; they have made it clear that not only a faculty of medicine is wanted, but that other faculties of liberal education are possible, and they have become a necessity in the modern evolution of the life of the Chinese. Encouragement in this direction is not wanting. Several of the citizens of Hongkong have aided the College by substantial financial assistance, and by serving on the Council of the College. The late E. R. Bellish, C.M.G., offered a site on which to build a college some 22 years ago, but the Government of that day did not feel justified in spending the money on the necessary buildings. Mr. H. N. Mody, well-known in Hongkong for his open-handedness, has recently offered no less a sum than \$50,000 towards the expense of providing a University for Hongkong. With this magnificent gift Mr. Mody has set an example which we hope will find many followers. The question of a University for Hongkong is not a local but one of Imperial interest. British folk have long held the predominant place amongst foreigners in China. Queen's College has had many thousands of Chinese pupils who are good English scholars, quite fit to read and understand the sciences, economics, or law. A further development of Queen's College usefulness would suffice for the arts portion of a university; the College of Medicine is already in active being, and it only wants the hand of the organiser to blend the two in a University. The Chinese, ever liberal where education is concerned, are willing to help, and have already done so. The one stimulant wanting seems to be that the Imperial Government should help the proposals by patronage and some endowment. It is evident that on all sides the desirability of establishing a Medical School, and, if possible, a University, in Hongkong is recognised; it only remains to set the proper machinery in motion to see the speedy fulfilment of what must become a benefit to China and a lasting monument to the benign influence of Britain.

The establishment of a great educational centre in Hongkong would have a far-reaching influence on British prestige in China. If the present opportunity is neglected, we will find other nations who are at present struggling to gain a foothold in China doing what seems our peculiar duty—*Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*.

A boatman paid a fine of \$1 to the Police Court, this morning, for carrying a market without permission. The gun was ordered to be forfeited.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth meeting of shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's office, at noon, to-day, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1908. Mr. E. Shellim (chairman of directors) presided. There were also present:—Messrs. R. Shaw, W. Holmes, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Slade, G. Friedland, J. W. C. Bonnar, H. A. Siebs (directors), C. Pemberton (secretary), J. M. E. Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, A. Forbes, A. Turner, P. M. Hodgson, S. G. Newall, S. F. Hickman, Chan Pat and G. Gardar.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting. The Chairman said:—"Gentlemen!—The Directors' Report and Statement of the Company's accounts for the past year having been in your hands for some time, I will now, subject to your approval, adopt the usual course, and take them as read. Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I have to refer with deep regret to the great loss sustained in the untimely death of our late Secretary Mr. G. L. Tomlin. He had been in the service of the company for just on 28 years, and we are indebted to him for valuable services in the past. I have also to express on behalf of myself and the Board our sorrow at the death of Mr. C. Broderick, who had only recently joined the directorate. Turning now to the accounts, it is pleasant to be able to report that the year 1907, in spite of unusually heavy losses, turned out favourably, leaving us with a balance of \$198,725.68. This enables us to recommend to you a dividend of \$6 and a bonus of \$2 per share absorbing \$560,000, an addition to Extra Reserve Fund of \$92,570.35, bringing this Fund up to \$438,663.10, and a bonus to the staff of \$6,155.33, which I trust will meet with your approval. Our investments in shares appreciated considerably, and this accounts for the increase of \$18,596.40 shown by Investment Fluctuation Account. The balance at the credit of Working Account 1908 is \$375,74.77, which is a slight increase on that of last year, and the largest sum yet carried forward. Our Premium and Interest Accounts both show satisfactory gains, the former of \$3,315.33 and the latter of \$7,309.17. Fires were very numerous during the year, more especially in Shanghai, where the number in European godowns and buildings was particularly noticeable and three large European manufacturing risks were destroyed. While being interested in all these, we were not, I am glad to say, heavily involved in any one. The Company's surveyors have reported on our advances under Mortgage, and I am happy to inform you that, except in one or two cases which are now being dealt with, the same are satisfactory. During the year we extended the field of our operations to New Zealand, where working on conservative lines we hope to do well. Before closing I would like to mention that we as a local company look for local support and I would especially ask shareholders to bear us in mind when they have insurances to effect. I will now move that the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1908 as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put relating to the business before the meeting.

Mr. Turner, in seconding, said: Before seconding the report I should like to endorse the Chairman's remarks with regard to our late secretary, Mr. Tomlin. I had known him personally in connection with the company for 25 years and I am quite sure that everyone connected with the company will deeply regret his loss. As regards the report, I think it is a particularly good one. If it is what we can do in bad times I think the shareholders have every reason to congratulate themselves. I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts with pleasure.

The motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Forbes proposed that the appointment of Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and H. A. Siebs as directors be confirmed.

Mr. Hodgson seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. da Silva moved the re-election of Messrs. E. Shellim and G. Friedland as directors.

Mr. Machado seconded and the motion was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Newall, seconded by Mr. Turner, Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. K. Lowe were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman said: "That is all the business gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be posted this afternoon. Thank you for your attendance."

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DOWN.

Indian (*Arratoon*) 8th inst.

German (*Prinz Ludwig*) 13th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 17th inst.

The Imperial German Mail *Prinz Waldemar* left Manila to-day at 2 a.m., and may be expected here on 6th inst., at noon.

The German cruiser *Niebo*, now stationed in the Far East, has been ordered home. The artillery schoolship *Albatross* is about to be improved. The oldest ship of that squadron, the small cruiser *Nympha*, will be replaced by the new cruiser *Stuttgart*, constructed in 1904.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Abdulla & Co.

Aquarius Co.

A. Becker.

J. F. Boulton.

L. F. Cooke.

A. G. Gordon.

E. H. Hinde.

A. Mackenzie.

S. Mouton & Co.

Ottman & Co.

Kelly & Walk.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,500,000	\$2,000,234	Final of 1/2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.024	5 1/2 %	\$385 ex div. b. London £64.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 \$150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1903	---	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$23,757 \$411,900 \$185,000	none	\$24 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$187 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 305,747 Tls. 118,772 \$5,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 1/2 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$105,478 \$189,695 \$737,649	\$2,506,011	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	182 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,600	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$100,033 \$85,157	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$197 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$45,097 \$15,503	\$372,412	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$106 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$115,041	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$332 1/2 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$264,638 \$99,007	\$2,085	\$1 for 1906	---	\$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$507,100 \$79,421	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$34 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$15	\$15	\$23,344 \$24,000	\$20,279	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$7,000 \$13,755	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 = 11/16 = 5.5/-	5 1/2 %	\$39 buyers \$19 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 750,000 £100,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers Tls. 52 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$15,000 \$27,221	£62,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 52 buyers \$19 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$27,221	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1908	4 1/2 %	\$23 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 6,800 Tls. 42,479 Tls. 70,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 12,000	Tls. 6,800	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,538 \$450,000 \$56,848	Dr. \$279,871	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	---	\$42 1/2 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,132	\$3 for 1907	---	\$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07	---	Tls. 105 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,289	£11,550	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 31.12.06	7 %	Tls. 18 1/2 sales
Rio Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	---	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$53,601	\$2,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	---	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$26,806 \$40,000	\$2,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$47 sa. and b.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$387,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	9 %	\$7 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. \$3,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 89 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,857 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 174 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 1/2 sellers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	---	\$16 1/2 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,128	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$50,000	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1906	7 %	\$50 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$54,075 \$22,000	\$14,639	Interim of 3/- for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$5 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000 \$11,778	26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 %	\$8.65 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$54,861	\$278	6 cents for 1908	5 %	\$30
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	5 1/2 for 1908	---	Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,233,045 Tls. 317,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	9 %	Tls. 44 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	---	---
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,639	Tls. 6,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$125,000 \$20,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$24 sa. and b.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.08 (8 %)	---	Tls. 88 sellers
Laon-kang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,209	Tls. 4 for 1908	---	Tls. 90 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 28,359	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	---	---
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$25,000	£648	1/10 p/c share or 1907 = \$1.037	10 %	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$72,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	10 1/2 %	\$17 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	61,138	60 cents for year ended 31.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$22 sa. and b.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000	\$2,407	80 cents for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$14 sa. and b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$30,000 \$10,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	10 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	3 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$551	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	10 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 31.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 30.2.08	9 1/2 %	\$205 a. ex div.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$7,616	Final of \$1 1/2 per share making \$1 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000	\$8,900	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	---	---
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw- planten in Langkat, Limited	75,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 47,500 Tls. 27,003	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 1/2 %	Tls. 800 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$7,471	\$80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	---	---	---	---
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil.	---	---	---
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 121 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 %	Tls. 115 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	26,150	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,121	Final of 27/6 making 52/6 for 1907	---	\$24
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,622	None	7 1/2 %	\$31 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	---	Tls. 94 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	\$10.10 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$111	50 cents for 1907	---	\$13 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$25,000	\$6,418	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$23 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$295	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	---	---

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:-

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	\$8	March 4th
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	53	" 6th
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	60 cents	" 8th
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.	\$27	" 9th
Langkats	Tls. 12 1/2	" 11th
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company	Tls. 5	" 20th

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL, £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the most selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

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NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS
IN
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVAIL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast.

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colors are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engravings, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials
daily.The copying of Portraits with distinct
minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAI ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND
TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG

HONGKONG, 1st September, 1908.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Onff,
and Collars reserved on old ones.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Child-
ren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superiority will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1909.

LAUNCHES.

FOR HIRE FROM
\$2 PER HOUR.SUNRISE TO SUNSET
TWILIGHT and MOONLIGHT
EXCURSIONS.

BLAKE PIER.

"Little Mary,"

"Blue Bell,"

"Gertie,"

"Fateema."

HIRE, SELL, PURCHASE, EXCHANGE,
REPAIR and PROVISION MOTOR

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DEPOT,

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Telephone No. 482.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!NO SUFFERING
NOR PAIN.THERAPION No. 1 - A powerful
remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica,
and all other forms of nerve pain. It is a
purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly
harmless, and produces a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engravings, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to